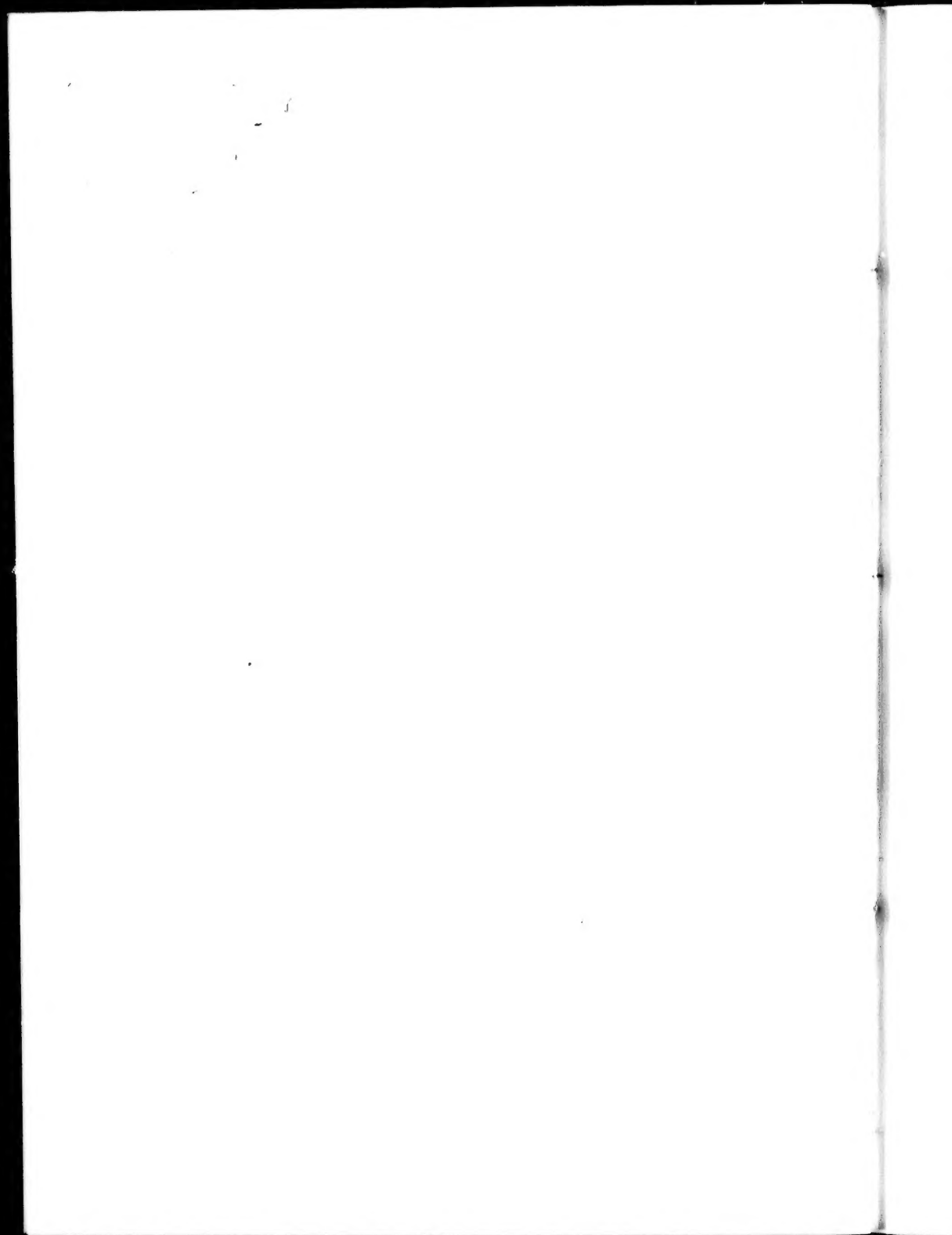




No. VI.

1840.

THE
CANADIAN FARMERS'
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1840:

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

CALCULATED FOR THE TOWN OF SHERBROOKE,
*In Latitude 45° 24' N. and Longitude 71° 50' W. from
the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS
BY ZADOCK THOMPSON, A. M.



PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH S. WALTON,
SHERBROOKE, L. C.
BY WILLIAM GREIG,
ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Price—25 per Gross—3s. 6d per Dozen—5d. a sale.

EXPLANATION.

In the following Calendar, the times of the Sun's rising and setting are the times shown by a correct time-piece when the Sun is in the horizon. The column marked Sun South, are the times shown by a correct time-piece when the centre of the Sun is on the Meridian, or in other words, when it is noon by a correct noon-mark, or dial. For example, when it is noon by the Sun on the first day of January, it would be four minutes after twelve o'clock by the time-piece. To know where the *Sign* is, compare the character opposite the day of the month in the column of Moon's Places, with the explanation of the Signs of the Zodiac, on the following page. The other matters are so plain as to need no explanation.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters, E, D	Solar Cycle,	1
Golden Number, 17	Roman Indiction,	13
Epact, 26	Julian Period,	6553

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	February	16
Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday,	March	1
Ash Wednesday or 1st day of Lent,	March	4
First Sunday in Lent,	March	8
Palm Sunday,	April	12
EASTER DAY,	April	19
Low Sunday,	April	26
Rogation Sunday,	May	24
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday,	May	28
Pentecost—Whit Sunday,	June	17
Trinity Sunday,	June	14
Advent Sunday,	November	29

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Vernal Equinox—Spring begins March 20th, 7h. 51m. Morning.
Summer Solstice—Summer begins June 21st, 4h. 58m. Morning.
Autumnal Equinox—Autumn begins September 22d, 7h. 3m. Evening.
Winter Solstice—Winter begins December 21st, 0h. 23m. Evening.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

There will be four Eclipses in 1840, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. The first will be a partial eclipse of the Moon, on the 17th day of February, invisible in Canada. 8 at 9h. 3m. in the morning.

53829

II. The second will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, on the 3d day of March, invisible in Canada, δ at 11h. 15m. in the evening. This eclipse will be visible to the whole of the continent of Asia. The path of the central and annular eclipse first touches the earth in the Indian Ocean, a little to the east of the Strait of Babelmandel—takes an easterly course—crosses the southern part of Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal—thence pursuing a north easterly course, it passes over China, Chinese Tartary, and terminates near Bhering's Straits.

III. The third is a partial eclipse of the Moon, in the morning of the 13th day of August, and visible as follows:

Beginning of the Eclipse,	1h. 8m.	} Mean Time.
Middle of the Eclipse,	2h. 33m.	
End of the Eclipse,	3h. 58m.	

Duration—2h. 50m. Magnitude of the Eclipse (the Moon's diameter being 1,) 0.6, on the Moon's North Limb.

IV. The fourth will be a total Eclipse of the Sun in the morning of the 27th day of August; δ at 1h. 54m. This eclipse will be invisible in Canada, but will be seen from all the southern and eastern parts of Africa—from the southern part of Arabia and New Holland, and from the whole of the Indian Ocean. The path of the central and total eclipse begins on the western coast of Africa—passes easterly across the continent—crosses Madagascar—passes near the Isle of France and Bourbon, and terminates at some distance to the south of New Holland.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries, <i>head.</i>	♎ Libra, <i>reins.</i>
♉ Taurus, <i>neck.</i>	♏ Scorpio, <i>secrets.</i>
♊ Gemini, <i>arms.</i>	♐ Saggitarius, <i>thigh.</i>
♋ Cancer, <i>breast.</i>	♑ Capricornus, <i>knees.</i>
♌ Leo, <i>heart.</i>	♒ Aquarius, <i>legs.</i>
♍ Virgo, <i>belly.</i>	♓ Pisces, <i>feet.</i>

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ The Moon.	♁ Earth.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♁ Herschel.

MEMORANDUM.

The left hand pages are left blank, for recording events and transactions for future reference. To do this with the least trouble, let a lead pencil be attached to a string, and fastened to the back of the Almanac near the top. This will serve to hang up the Almanac and be always ready for use.

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

31 days: JANUARY, 1st Month. 1840.

How swift our fleeting moments fly,
How brief is life's career;
Thousands must end their course and die
Within the present year.

- New Moon, 4th day, 4h. 30m. evening.
- ▷ First Quarter, 12th day, 3h. 7m. morning.
- Full Moon, 18th day, 7h. 43m. evening.
- ◐ Last Quarter, 26th day, 8h. 44m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Moon Pl R. & S.
1	4	Circumcision.	7 43	4 25	12 4	↑ 5 3
2	5	▷ ♀ ♂. ▷ ♀ ♂	7 43	4 26	12 4	↑ 6 5
3	6	▷ runs low S.	7 43	4 27	12 5	↑ 7 5
4	7	<i>A storm</i>	7 42	4 28	12 5	↘ 5 sets
5	E 2d	Sun. after Christmas.	7 42	4 29	12 6	↘ 5 12
6	2	Epiphany. <i>may be</i>	7 42	4 30	12 6	☞ 6 23
7	3	▷ ♂ ♂ <i>expected.</i>	7 42	4 32	12 7	☞ 7 35
8	4	♀ Great Elongation.	7 42	4 33	12 7	☞ 8 48
9	5	▷ ♂ Brigands captur-	7 42	4 34	12 8	☞ 9 59
10	6	ed Amherstburgh '38.	7 41	4 35	12 8	☞ 1 12
11	7	<i>Cold but fine.</i>	7 41	4 37	12 8	☞ morn.
12	E 1st	Sun. after Epiph.	7 40	4 38	12 9	☞ 0 27
13	2	Navy Island evac. '38.	7 40	4 39	12 9	☞ 1 46
14	3	<i>Changeable,</i>	7 39	4 41	12 9	☞ 3 4
15	4	▷ runs high N.	7 38	4 42	12 10	☞ 4 23
16	5	● Perigee.	7 38	4 43	12 10	☞ 5 38
17	6	<i>with some</i>	7 37	4 44	12 10	☞ 6 42
18	7	<i>Snow.</i>	7 37	4 45	12 11	☞ ▷ rise.
19	E 2d	Sun. after Epiphany.	7 37	4 47	12 11	☞ 5 44
20	2	<i>More</i>	7 36	4 48	12 11	☞ 6 58
21	3	<i>snow</i>	7 35	4 49	12 12	☞ 8 11
22	4	♀ ♀ ♂ <i>and</i>	7 34	4 50	12 12	☞ 9 19
23	5	<i>perhaps</i>	7 34	4 52	12 12	☞ 10 26
24	6	<i>rain.</i>	7 33	4 53	12 13	☞ 11 32
25	7		7 32	4 54	12 13	☞ morn.
26	E 3d	Sun. after Epiph.	7 31	4 55	12 13	☞ 0 38
27	2	▷ ♀ ♂ ● Apogee.	7 30	4 57	12 13	☞ 1 44
28	3		7 28	4 58	12 13	☞ 2 49
29	4	<i>Good</i>	7 27	4 59	12 13	↑ 3 55
30	5	▷ ♀ ♂. ▷ runs low S	7 26	5 2	12 14	↑ 4 54
31	6	<i>Sleighbg.</i>	7 25	5 3	12 14	↘ 5 56

You do not value it greatly, because it came by accident.
The windfalls of fortune are less valued, and dissipated
more profusely, than property which is the fruit of our own
industry.

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		

29 days. FEBRUARY, 2d Month. 1840.

Nor frost, nor snow, nor piercing cold,
Ambition's rage can chill;
The thirst for honor and for gold
Remains with myriads still.

- New Moon, 3d day, 9h. 9m. morning.
- ☾ First Quarter, 10th day, 11h. 14m. morning.
- ☉ Full Moon, 17th day, 9h. 3m. morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 25th day, 6h. 0m. morning.

D. M.	D. V.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun M South Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	7	☾ ☿ ☿	7 23 5	4 12 14	☿	6 31
2	E	4th Sun. after Epiph.	7 22 5	5 12 14	☿	7 8
3	2	<i>Clear</i>	7 21 5	6 12 14	☿	☾ sets
4	3	<i>and frosty.</i>	7 19 5	8 12 14	☿	6 35
5	4		7 18 5	9 12 14	☿	7 48
6	5	☾ ☿ ☿ <i>High</i>	7 17 5	11 12 14	☿	9 3
7	6	☉ ☿ ☿ <i>winds.</i>	7 16 5	12 12 14	☿	10 17
8	7	<i>Snow,</i>	7 15 5	14 12 15	☿	11 34
9	E	5th Sun, after Epiph.	7 13 5	16 12 15	☿	morn.
10	2	<i>with wind</i>	7 12 5	17 12 15	☿	0 51
11	3	<i>and rain.</i>	7 10 5	19 12 15	☿	2 8
12	4	● Perigee.	7 8 5	21 12 15	☿	3 23
13	5	☾ runs high North.	7 6 5	23 12 15	☿	4 31
14	6	<i>Much finer,</i>	7 5 5	24 12 14	☿	5 26
15	7	<i>though cool</i>	7 4 5	25 12 14	☿	6 9
16	E	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 2 5	26 12 14	☿	6 44
17	2	<i>for some</i>	7 0 5	27 12 14	☿	☾ rise.
18	3	<i>days.</i>	6 59 5	29 12 14	☿	7 0
19	4		6 57 5	30 12 14	☿	8 6
20	5	<i>Rain</i>	6 56 5	31 12 14	☿	9 16
21	6	<i>with</i>	6 54 5	33 12 14	☿	10 24
22	7	<i>snow.</i>	6 53 5	34 12 14	☿	11 33
23	E	Sexagesima Sun. ☾ ☿ ☿	6 51 5	35 12 14	☿	morn.
24	2	☉ ☿ ☿ Sup. ● Apogee.	6 49 5	37 12 13	☿	0 38
25	3	Brigands driven from	6 47 5	38 12 13	☿	1 43
26	4	Fighting Island '38.	6 45 5	40 12 13	☿	2 44
27	5	☾ runs low S.	6 43 5	42 12 13	☿	3 37
28	6	<i>Becomes cooler, with</i>	6 42 5	43 12 13	☿	4 25
29	7	☾ ☿ ☿ <i>snow.</i>	6 41 5	44 12 13	☿	5 4

Venus will be Morning Star till the 24th day of July, and thence Evening Star till the end of the year.

In every stage of existence, our faculties may be improved, and our minds expanded by learning.

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	

31 days.

MARCH, 3d Month.

1840.

Some scorn the joys of social life,
To seek some distant prize,
Which, after all their toil and strife,
Blinds their n'er-ending eyes.

- New Moon, 3d day, 11h. 13m. evening.
- ☾ First Quarter, 10th day, 6h. 18m. evening.
- Full Moon, 17th day, 11h. 41m. evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, 1h. 43m. morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun		Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise.	Sets.		South	Pl	R.&S.
1	D	Quinq. or Shrove Sun.	6 40	5 45	12 13	☾	5	35
2	2	<i>Very fine for the</i>	6 39	5 46	12 12	☾	6	2
3	3	☉ Eclipsed, invisible.	6 37	5 47	12 12	☾	☾ sets	
4	4	Ash Wed. ☾ ☽ 2 nd sta.	6 36	5 48	12 12	☾	6	43
5	5	☾ ☽ season.	6 34	5 50	12 12	☾	7	57
6	6	☉ ☽ Changeable,	6 33	5 52	12 12	☾	9	17
7	7	● Perigee. with	6 30	5 53	12 11	☾	10	38
8	D	1st Sunday in Lent. fre-	6 29	5 54	12 11	☾	11	58
9	2	☽ ☽ ☽ quent squalls.	6 27	5 55	12 11	☾	morn.	
10	3	☾ runs high North.	6 26	5 56	12 11	☾	1	15
11	4	☉ ☽ ☽ Cold	6 24	5 57	12 10	☾	2	23
12	5	mornings	6 23	5 58	12 10	☾	3	22
13	6	☽ Perihelion. and	6 21	5 59	12 10	☾	4	7
14	7	evenings.	6 19	6 1	12 9	☾	4	43
15	D	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 2	12 9	☾	5	12
16	2	Fairer	6 14	6 4	12 9	☾	5	32
17	3	for	6 12	6 5	12 9	☾	rise.	
18	4	some	6 11	6 6	12 8	☾	6	59
19	5	days.	6 9	6 8	12 8	☾	8	6
20	6	☉ enters ☾—Spring be-	6 6	6 10	12 8	☾	9	15
21	7	Rain. [gins.	6 4	6 11	12 7	☾	10	21
22	D	3d Sun. in Lent. ☾ ☽ ☽	6 2	6 12	12 7	☾	11	29
23	2	● Apogee.	6 0	6 14	12 7	☾	morn.	
24	3	☽ ☽ ☽ Pleasant	5 58	6 15	12 6	☾	0	31
25	4	☾ runs low South.	5 56	6 16	12 6	☾	1	28
26	5	weather.	5 54	6 18	12 6	☾	2	17
27	6		5 53	6 19	12 5	☾	2	58
28	7	☽ Stationary.	5 51	6 20	12 5	☾	3	34
29	D	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 49	6 21	12 5	☾	3	59
30	2	Fair.	5 48	6 22	12 5	☾	4	21
31	3	☾ ☽ ☽ ☽ Stationary.	5 46	6 23	12 4	☾	4	44

Take care that you do not originate, or give currency, to that which may do unjust and irreparable injury to your neighbor.

MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

30 days.

APRIL, 4th Month.

1840.

But why grow mad on airy schemes,
Which ruin if they fail;
Why cherish worse than maniac's dreams,
That never can avail?

- ☾ New Moon, 2d day, 10h. 31m. morning.
- ☾ First Quarter, 9th day, 1h. 32m. morning.
- ☉ Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 5m. evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 6h. 57m. evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	4	<i>Much</i>	5 43	6 25	12 4	☾	5 4
2	5	♂ ♀ <i>falling</i>	5 40	6 26	12 4	☾	sets
3	6	♂ ♀ <i>weather.</i>	5 39	6 27	12 3	☾	8 10
4	7	● Perigee.	5 37	6 28	12 3	☾	9 33
5	D	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 36	6 29	12 3	☾	10 56
6	2	♂ runs high North.	5 35	6 30	12 2	☾	morn.
7	3	☉ ♀ ♂ Inf. ♀ in Aph.	5 33	6 32	12 2	☾	0 12
8	4	<i>Fair</i>	5 31	6 34	12 2	☾	1 15
9	5	<i>and</i>	5 29	6 35	12 2	☾	2 12
10	6	<i>frosty.</i>	5 27	6 36	12 1	☾	2 44
11	7		5 25	6 38	12 1	☾	3 11
12	D	Palm S. Catholic Eman-	5 23	6 39	12 1	☾	3 35
13	2	[icipation, 1829.	5 21	6 40	12 1	☾	3 55
14	3	<i>Some</i>	5 19	6 41	12 0	☾	4 15
15	4	<i>rain</i>	5 17	6 42	12 0	☾	4 33
16	5	♂ <i>and</i>	5 16	6 44	12 0	☾	rise.
17	6	Good Friday. <i>snow.</i>	5 14	6 45	12 0	☾	8 8
18	7	♂ <i>and</i>	5 12	6 46	11 59	☾	9 13
19	D	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 10	6 47	11 59	☾	10 16
20	2	♂ ♀ ● Apogee.	5 9	6 48	11 59	☾	11 18
21	3	♂ runs low South.	5 7	6 49	11 59	☾	morn.
22	4	<i>Becomes</i>	5 5	6 51	11 58	☾	0 11
23	5	<i>warm and</i>	5 3	6 53	11 58	☾	0 56
24	6	<i>dry for</i>	5 2	6 54	11 58	☾	1 31
25	7	<i>some days.</i>	5 0	6 56	11 58	☾	1 59
26	D	1st Sun. af. Eas. ♀ ♀ ♂	4 59	6 57	11 58	☾	2 23
27	2	<i>Some</i>	4 57	6 57	11 58	☾	2 46
28	3	♂ <i>indications</i>	4 56	6 58	11 57	☾	3 6
29	4	♂ <i>of</i>	4 55	6 59	11 57	☾	3 25
30	5	♂ <i>rain.</i>	4 53	7 1	11 57	☾	3 47

To cure the Stifle in a Horse.—Fasten a strong rope to the fet-lock of the lame leg, then lead him gently forward till the leg is drawn back as far as possible. A second trial will seldom be necessary. A horse with the stifles will drag his foot over a pair of bars.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

1846.

 New Moon, 1st day, 7h. 16m. eve.  First Quarter, 8th day, 10h. 0m. morn.  Full Moon, 16th day, 6h. 40m. morn.  Last Quarter, 24th day, 8h. 33m. morn.	 New Moon, 31st day, 2h. 25min. morn-ing.
--	---

D. M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.		Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	M. Moon R. & S.
1	6	♀ ♂ St Pet. & St Jas	4 51 7	3 11 57	8	D sets.	
2	7	● Perigee.	4 49 7	5 11 57	8	8 32	
3	D 2d	Sunday after Easter.	4 48 7	6 11 57	□	9 51	
4	2	☺ ♀ ☺ ♂ ♂ Runs	4 47 7	7 11 57	□	10 59	
5	3	♀ Great Elong. [high N	4 45 7	9 11 56	☾	11 56	
6	4	Frequent	4 44 7	10 11 56	☾	morn.	
7	5	Showers.	4 42 7	12 11 56	☾	0 43	
8	6		4 41 7	13 11 56	☾	1 19	
9	7		4 40 7	14 11 56	☾	1 43	
10	D 3d	Sunday after Easter.	4 39 7	15 11 56	☾	2 5	
11	2	♂ ☾ Some rain	4 37 7	17 11 56	☾	2 22	
12	3	Vaccination first applied	4 36 7	18 11 56	☾	2 39	
13	4	with [1796	4 34 7	20 11 56	☾	2 57	
14	5	thunder.	4 33 7	21 11 56	☾	3 13	
15	6	♀ ♀ ♂	4 32 7	22 11 56	☾	3 37	
16	7		4 31 7	23 11 54	☾	rise.	
17	D 4th	Sun. af. East. ● Ap.	4 30 7	24 11 56	♀	9 9	
18	2	♀ ♂ runs low S.	4 29 7	25 11 56	♀	10 5	
19	3		4 28 7	26 11 56	☾	10 52	
20	4	Very fine	4 27 7	27 11 56	☾	11 32	
21	5	Dark Day, 1780.	4 26 7	28 11 56	☾	morn.	
22	6	for the	4 25 7	29 11 56	☾	0 3	
23	7	Season.	4 24 7	30 11 56	☾	0 26	
24	D	Rogation Sunday.	4 23 7	31 11 56	☾	0 48	
25	2	♀ ♂	4 22 7	32 11 57	♀	1 6	
26	3	Pleasant	4 22 7	33 11 57	♀	1 28	
27	4	♀ ♀ ♂ to the end	4 21 7	34 11 57	♀	1 49	
28	5	Ascension Day—Holy	4 20 7	35 11 57	♀	2 10	
29	6	of the [Thursday.	4 20 7	35 11 57	♀	2 36	
30	7	♀ ♂ ♀ ♂ month.	4 19 7	36 11 57	♀	3 12	
31	D	Sun af. As. ● Perigee.	4 18 7	37 11 57	♀	sets	

Mildew.—When wheat becomes badly mildewed, the grain ceases to derive further nourishment from the root—the ascent of the sap to the head is wholly obstructed; and the sooner it is cut the better. Although the grain will be more or less shrivelled, it will nevertheless retain a good colour.

MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

30 days.

JUNE, 6th Month.

1840.

Now June, with all her sportive train,
In smiles and flowers array'd,
Spreads life o'er nature's vast domain,
In every varied grade.

☾ First Quarter, 6th day, 8h. 27m. evening.

○ Full Moon, 14th day, 9h. 59m. evening.

☾ Last Quarter, 22d day, 6h. 41m. evening.

● New Moon, 29th day, 9h. 8m. morning.

M.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M. P.	Moon R & S
D.	D.						
1	2	☾ runs high.	4 17 7	37 11	57	Π	9 44
2	3	<i>Continues</i>	4 17 7	38 11	58	☾	10 37
3	4	<i>fine.</i>	4 17 7	39 11	58	☾	11 12
4	5	☿ ☽	4 16 7	40 11	58	☾	11 41
5	6	☿ ☽	4 16 7	41 11	58	☾	morn.
6	7	<i>Light showers.</i>	4 15 7	41 11	58	☿	0 4
7	D	Whit Sunday—Pentecost	4 15 7	42 11	58	☿	0 26
8	2	<i>High</i>	4 14 7	42 11	59	☾	0 44
9	3	☿ ☽	4 14 7	43 11	59	☾	1 3
10	4	☿ ☽ Sup.	4 14 7	44 11	59	☾	1 20
11	4	☿ ☽ ☽	4 13 7	45 11	59	☿	1 42
12	6	☾ runs low S.	4 13 7	45 11	59	☿	2 9
13	7	● Apogee.	4 13 7	46 12	0	☿	2 40
14	D	Trinity Sunday. ☽ ☽	4 13 7	47 12	0	☿	☾ rise.
15	2	☿ ☽	4 13 7	47 12	0	☿	8 52
16	3	<i>Fine, if not too dry.</i>	4 12 7	48 12	0	☿	9 31
17	4		4 12 7	48 12	0	☿	10 5
18	5		4 12 7	48 12	1	☿	10 30
19	6	<i>Some rain.</i>	4 13 7	49 12	1	☿	10 51
20	7	William IV. died, 1837.	4 13 7	49 12	1	☿	11 11
21	D	1st Sunday after Trinity.	4 13 7	49 12	1	☿	11 31
22	2	☿ ☽	4 13 7	50 12	2	☿	11 52
23	3	<i>Wind and a plenty of rain.</i>	4 13 7	50 12	2	☿	morn.
24	4		4 14 7	50 12	2	☿	0 10
25	5	☿ Stat. ☽	4 14 7	50 12	2	☿	0 35
26	6	<i>Fine with great heat.</i>	4 14 7	50 12	2	☿	1 8
27	7		4 15 7	50 12	3	☿	1 50
28	D	2d Sun. after Trin. ● Per	4 15 7	50 12	3	☿	2 45
29	2	☿ ☽ ☾ runs high N.	4 16 7	50 12	3	☿	☾ sets.
30	3	☿ ☽	4 16 7	50 12	3	☿	9 10

Our readers have most of them perhaps heard of the bad luck that befel the man who neglected, in time, to get a nail in the horse shoe ; the horse became lame, and ultimately died—so that the owner lost his horse for want

MEMORANDUM FOR JULY.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

31 days.

JULY, 7th Month.

1840.

How sweet to rise at early dawn,
And nature's landscape view;
While all around, in wood and lawn,
Sparkles with pearly dew.

☽ First Quarter, 6th day, 9h. 13m. morning.

○ Full Moon, 14th day, 0h. 40m. evening.

☾ Last Quarter, 22d day, 1h. 56m. morning.

● New Moon, 28th day, 4h. 38m. evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	4	☾ in Apogee.	4 17	7 49	12 3	☾	9 43
2	5	<i>Continues</i>	4 18	7 49	12 4	☾	10 9
3	6	<i>very fine.</i>	4 18	7 49	12 4	☾	10 29
4	7		4 19	7 49	12 4	☾	10 48
5	D	4th Sunday after Trinity.	4 19	7 49	12 4	☾	11 7
6	2	☽ Stationary.	4 19	7 49	12 4	☾	11 25
7	3		4 20	7 48	12 4	☾	11 45
8	4	☽ ♂ <i>Some very</i>	4 21	7 48	12 5	☾	morn.
9	5	<i>heavy showers</i>	4 22	7 48	12 5	☾	0 8
10	6	<i>may be looked for.</i>	4 23	7 47	12 5	☾	0 39
11	7	● Ap. ☽ runs low S.	4 24	7 46	12 5	☾	1 15
12	D	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 25	7 45	12 5	☾	2 0
13	2	☽ ♂	4 25	7 45	12 5	☾	2 57
14	3	<i>Fine again,</i>	4 26	7 44	12 5	☾	rise.
15	4	<i>and rather</i>	4 27	7 44	12 6	☾	8 35
16	5	<i>dry.</i>	4 28	7 43	12 6	☾	8 58
17	6	Dr. Watts born '74.	4 29	7 42	12 6	☾	9 20
18	7	☽ Great Elongation.	4 30	7 42	12 6	☾	9 40
19	D	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 31	7 41	12 6	☾	9 57
20	2	<i>Exceedingly</i>	4 32	7 40	12 6	☾	10 15
21	3	<i>sultry, with</i>	4 33	7 39	12 6	☾	10 36
22	4	<i>showers.</i>	4 34	7 38	12 6	☾	11 5
23	5	☽ Aphelion.	4 35	7 37	12 6	☾	11 41
24	6		4 36	7 36	12 6	☾	morn.
25	7	☽ runs high North.	4 37	7 35	12 6	☾	0 30
26	D	7th Sun. af. Trin. ● Per.	4 38	7 34	12 6	☾	1 31
27	2	☽ ♂	4 39	7 33	12 6	☾	2 42
28	3	☽ ♀ <i>High</i>	4 40	7 32	12 6	☾	☽ sets
29	4	☽ Perihelion. <i>winds.</i>	4 41	7 31	12 6	☾	8 5
30	5	☽ ♂ Wm. Penn died	4 42	7 30	12 6	☾	8 27
31	6	☽ Stat. [1716.	4 43	7 29	12 6	☾	8 50

of a nail. The same bad luck attends him who neglects his fences; a rail or a board is down—the cattle get in and

MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

Paul vinegar Lent

*Simon went to
St of Elizabeth*

31 days.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

1840.

Now while the early zephyrs blow,
Before the rising sun,
The reapers to their labor go,
And scorching mid-day shun.

- ▷ First Quarter, 5th day, 0h. 24m. morning.
○ Full Moon, 13th day, 2h. 25m. morning.
◐ Last Quarter, 20th day, 7h. 27m. morning.
● New Moon, 27th day, 1h. 54m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Moon R. & S.
1	7	Lamas Day.	4 44	7 28	12 6	☾ 9 10
2	D	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4 45	7 27	12 6	☾ 9 29
3	2	Plenty of	4 46	7 26	12 6	☾ 9 49
4	3	▷ ♃ rain.	4 47	7 25	12 6	☾ 10 13
5	4		4 49	7 23	12 6	☾ 10 41
6	5	Showers.	4 50	7 21	12 6	☾ 11 14
7	6	● Apogee. ▷ ♃	4 51	7 19	12 5	☾ 11 56
8	7	▷ runs low South.	4 52	7 18	12 5	☾ 12 00
9	D	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4 54	7 16	12 5	☾ 0 47
10	2		4 55	7 15	12 5	☾ 1 48
11	3	☿ ♀ ♃	4 57	7 13	12 5	☾ 2 51
12	4	Fine	4 58	7 12	12 5	☾ 3 59
13	5	▷ eclipsed, visible.	4 59	7 10	12 5	☾ rise.
14	6	weather for	5 0	7 9	12 4	☾ 7 44
15	7	▷ ♃ hay-makers.	5 1	7 7	12 4	☾ 8 1
16	D	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 2	7 6	12 4	☾ 8 22
17	2	Continues	5 3	7 5	12 4	☾ 8 43
18	3	fine.	5 4	7 3	12 4	☾ 9 6
19	4	♃ Stationary.	5 5	7 1	12 3	☾ 9 42
20	5		5 6	7 0	12 3	☾ 10 25
21	6	▷ runs h. N. [French '46.	5 8	6 58	12 3	☾ 11 15
22	7	Housac Fort taken by the	5 9	6 57	12 3	☾ 12 00
23	D	11th S. at Trin. ● Per.	5 10	6 55	12 2	☾ 0 26
24	2	☿ Stationary.	5 12	6 53	12 2	☾ 1 41
25	3	▷ ☿ Some signs	5 13	6 51	12 2	☾ 3 00
26	4	of rain.	5 13	6 49	12 2	☾ 4 20
27	5	☾ eclipsed, invisible.	5 14	6 47	12 1	☾ 5 43
28	6		5 15	6 46	12 1	☾ 7 13
29	7	St. John Baptist.	5 16	6 44	12 1	☾ 7 32
30	D	12th Sund. after Trinity.	5 18	6 42	12 0	☾ 7 53
31	2	Frequent showers.	5 19	6 40	12 0	☾ 8 13

destroy his crops, and he is obliged to buy bread for his family. The drone, too, is generally late with his work, he plants and sows late, and suffers the harvest to waste in the field, before his crops are gathered or housed.

The diligent farmer destroys the weeds that rob his

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

30 days. SEPTEMBER, 9th Month. 1840.

The scenes that charm'd us lately so,
In woodland, grove, or plain,
No more their gorgeous beauty show,
In autumn's sober reign.

- ☾ First Quarter, 3d day, 5h. 48m. evening.
☉ Full Moon, 11th day, 2h. 3m. evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 42m. evening.
● New Moon, 25th day, 1h. 37m. evening.

D.	M.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun		Sun	M	Moon	
				Rise.	Sets.			South	R.&S.
1	3	☾		5 21	6 39	12 0	m	8 37	
2	4			5 23	6 37	12 0	m	9 10	
3	5	☾	☾ runs low South.	5 24	6 35	11 59	↑	9 50	
4	6	●	Apogee. ☾ ♄	5 25	6 33	11 59	↑	10 35	
5	7		Dog days end.	5 26	6 32	11 59	↑	11 31	
6	8	☾	13th Sund. after Trinity.	5 27	6 30	11 58	☾	morn.	
7	2	☾	<i>Fine</i>	5 29	6 28	11 58	☾	0 36	
8	3		<i>for the</i>	5 30	6 26	11 58	☾	1 41	
9	4		<i>season.</i>	5 31	6 23	11 57	☾	2 49	
10	5	☾		5 33	6 22	11 57	☾	4 0	
11	6	☾	Battle Plattsburgh.	5 34	6 20	11 57	☾	rise.	
12	7		<i>Cool mornings</i>	5 35	6 18	11 56	☾	6 26	
13	8	☾	14th Sund. after Trinity.	5 36	6 16	11 56	☾	6 47	
14	2		<i>and evenings,</i>	5 37	6 15	11 55	☾	7 11	
15	3		<i>with frost</i>	5 38	6 13	11 55	☾	7 42	
16	4		<i>about this</i>	5 40	6 11	11 55	☾	8 23	
17	5	●	Perigee. time.	5 41	6 9	11 54	☾	9 14	
18	6	☾	☾ runs high N. Quebec	5 42	6 7	11 54	☾	10 15	
19	7		[surrendered 1759.	5 43	6 5	11 54	☾	11 26	
20	8	☾	15th Sund. after Trinity.	5 45	6 3	11 53	☾	morn.	
21	2		St. Matthew.	5 46	6 1	11 53	☾	0 48	
22	3	☾	☾ enters ☾ ☾	5 48	5 58	11 53	☾	2 1	
23	4		<i>Wet and</i>	5 50	5 56	11 52	☾	3 16	
24	5		<i>dull for</i>	5 51	5 54	11 52	☾	4 29	
25	6	☾	<i>some days.</i>	5 52	5 52	11 52	☾	☾ sets	
26	7	☾	Sup. St. Cyp.	5 53	5 50	11 51	☾	5 54	
27	8	☾	16th Sund. after Trinity.	5 54	5 48	11 51	☾	6 16	
28	2		<i>Quite warm</i>	5 55	5 46	11 51	☾	6 41	
29	3	☾	<i>for the</i>	5 56	5 44	11 50	☾	7 9	
30	4		<i>season.</i>	5 58	5 42	11 50	☾	7 46	

crops, and the bushes that uselessly encumber his grounds, he carefully economises and applies his manure destined to feed his crops, and keeps up the fertility of the soil; and he brings the best portion of it, though naturally wet and unproductive, into a productive state, by a system of

MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.

1	<i>Give Begun work;</i>
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	

31 days.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

1840.

Like faded leaves the race of men
Wither and pass away,
Nor act the scenes of life again,
When they've fulfill'd their day.

D First Quarter, 3d day, 0h. 48m. evening.

O Full Moon, 11th day, 2h. 24m. morning.

C Last Quarter, 17th day, 7h. 8m. evening.

● New Moon, 25th day, 4h. 8m. morning.

D.	M.	D.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	5	D	h	♂ runs low S.	5 59	5 40	11 50	f	8 28
2	6			<i>Fine for</i>	6 15	38	11 49	f	9 21
3	7			<i>October,</i>	6 25	36	11 49	☾	10 21
4	D	17th	Sund.	after Trinity.	6 35	35	11 49	☾	11 26
5	2			<i>though cold</i>	6 55	32	11 48	☾	morn.
6	3			<i>evenings.</i>	6 65	30	11 48	☾	0 34
7	4				6 75	28	11 48	☾	1 43
8	5	D	♂		6 95	27	11 48	☾	2 53
9	6	♂	♂	St. Denis. [1725.	6 105	25	11 47	☾	4 4
10	7	Marquis	de	Vaudreuil d.	6 115	24	11 47	☾	5 16
11	D	18th	S. af. T.	● Per.	6 125	22	11 47	☾	p rise.
12	2			<i>Some rain,</i>	6 145	20	11 47	☾	5 45
13	3			<i>and much cloudy</i>	6 155	19	11 46	☾	6 21
14	4			<i>weather.</i>	6 165	17	11 46	☾	7 10
15	5	D	♂	runs high North.	6 185	15	11 46	☾	8 10
16	6			<i>More falling</i>	6 195	13	11 46	☾	9 20
17	7			<i>weather.</i>	6 215	11	11 45	☾	10 36
18	D	19th	Sunday	after Trin.	6 225	9	11 45	☾	11 51
19	2	Cornwallis	sur'nd'r'd	'81.	6 235	8	11 45	☾	morn.
20	3	D	♂		6 245	6	11 45	☾	1 6
21	4			<i>Quite</i>	6 265	4	11 45	☾	2 17
22	5			<i>dull</i>	6 275	3	11 45	☾	3 26
23	6			<i>and</i>	6 295	1	11 44	☾	4 35
24	7			<i>rainy.</i>	6 304	59	11 44	☾	5 44
25	D	20th	Sunday	after Trin.	6 324	58	11 44	☾	sets
26	2	●		Apogee.	6 334	56	11 44	☾	5 7
27	3	D	♂	♂	6 344	55	11 44	☾	5 44
28	4			<i>Cool but</i>	6 354	53	11 44	f	6 22
29	5	D	♂	runs low South.	6 374	51	11 44	f	7 12
30	6	D	♂	♂	6 384	50	11 44	☾	8 9
31	7			<i>pleasant days.</i>	6 394	49	11 44	☾	9 11

judicious training. All these are certain precursors of good luck.

Now mark the farmer of almost inevitable bad luck upon

MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

30 days. NOVEMBER, 11th Month. 1840.

The howling of the northern blast
Proclaims dread winter near;
Perhaps with us 'twill be the last,
And finish our career.

- ☾ First Quarter, 2d day, 8h. 14m. morning.
○ Full Moon, 9th day, 1h. 2m. evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 4m. morning.
● New Moon, 23d day, 9h. 22m. evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	D	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 41	4 47	11 44	☾	10 17
2	2	<i>Frosty nights.</i>	6 43	4 45	11 44	☾	11 25
3	3		6 44	4 44	11 44	☾	morn.
4	4	Martial law proclaimed	6 45	4 43	11 44	☾	0 34
5	4	☾ ♄ [1838.	6 47	4 41	11 44	☾	1 43
6	6	<i>Snow storm</i>	6 49	4 40	11 44	☾	2 52
7	7	<i>approaching.</i>	6 51	4 39	11 44	☾	4 4
8	D	22d Sunday after Trinity.	6 52	4 37	11 44	☾	5 19
9	2	Rebels defeated at Odel-	6 53	4 36	11 44	☾	riæ.
10	3	☾ runs high N. [town.	6 55	4 35	11 44	☾	5 0
11	4	● Perigee.	6 56	4 33	11 44	☾	5 57
12	5	☿ Great Elongation.	6 57	4 32	11 44	☾	7 6
13	6	☿ ♄ <i>Probably</i>	6 59	4 31	11 44	☾	8 20
14	7	<i>some rain.</i>	7 04	4 30	11 45	☾	9 29
15	D	23d S. af. T. Defeat of	7 14	4 29	11 45	☾	10 58
16	2	[Brigands at Prescott.	7 24	4 28	11 45	☾	morn.
17	3		7 44	4 26	11 45	☾	0 9
18	4	☾ ♄ ☿ Aphelion.	7 54	4 25	11 45	☾	1 20
19	5	<i>Fine weather</i>	7 74	4 24	11 46	☾	2 28
20	6	<i>for about a</i>	7 84	4 24	11 46	☾	3 38
21	7	☼ ☿ <i>week.</i>	7 94	4 23	11 46	☾	4 44
22	D	24th Sun. after Trinity.	7 104	4 22	11 46	☾	5 51
23	2	☾ ☿	7 114	4 22	11 47	☾	☾ sets
24	3	☾ runs low South.	7 134	4 21	11 47	☾	4 20
25	4	☾ ☿ Catharine.	7 144	4 20	11 47	☾	5 6
26	5	● Apogee. <i>Clouds</i>	7 164	4 20	11 48	☾	6 1
27	6	<i>denote a storm.</i>	7 174	4 19	11 48	☾	7 3
28	7	☿ ☾ Frontenac d. 1698.	7 184	4 18	11 48	☾	8 6
29	D	Advent Sunday.	7 204	4 18	11 49	☾	9 12
30	2	St. Andrews.	7 214	4 17	11 49	☾	10 19

that farm down yonder, who, although in the harvest time, is from home, gone to attend a petty lawsuit in which he is a party. Look at the fences, the buildings, the bushes, the weeds, the swamps, and the crops—at every thing.—Do they not all betoken bad luck? and speak in language not to be misunderstood, that the unfortunate master is going down hill?

MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

Sold but pleasure

Fanny began work

31 days. DECEMBER, 12th Month. 1840.

The seasons change, the year rolls round.

And what seems firm to-day,

To-morrow totters to the ground,

And hastens their decay.—J. W. D.

☾ First Quarter, 2d day, 2h. 28m. morn.

☾ Full Moon, 8th day, 11h. 27m. eve.

☾ Last Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 14m. eve.

● New Moon, 23d day, 4h. 34m. eve.

☾ First Quar-

ter, 31st day,

6h. 0 minutes,

evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	3	<i>Not unpleasant.</i>	7 22 4	16 11 49	☾	11 29	
2	4	☾ ☿ ♂ Inf. ☾ ☿ ♂	7 23 4	16 11 50	☾	morn.	
3	5	☿ Perihelion.	7 24 4	16 11 50	☾	0 35	
4	6	Nichol. Brigands defeat-	7 25 4	15 11 50	☿	1 43	
5	7	ed at Windsor, 1838.	7 26 4	15 11 51	☿	2 57	
6	D 2d	Sunday in Advent.	7 27 4	15 11 51	☾	4 13	
7	2	Rebs. def. near Toron. '37.	7 28 4	15 11 52	☾	5 33	
8	3	☾ ☿ ☐ ☿ ♀ ♀ ☿ Von	7 29 4	14 11 52	☾	☾ rise.	
9	4	☉ Per. [Shoultz hung '38.	7 30 4	14 11 53	☾	4 41	
10	5	☾ runs high North.	7 31 4	14 11 53	☾	5 57	
11	6	☿ Stat. Cold,	7 32 4	14 11 54	☾	7 19	
12	7	<i>blustering days.</i>	7 33 4	14 11 54	☾	8 40	
13	D 3d	Sunday in Advent.	7 34 4	15 11 54	☾	9 56	
14	2	Washington died 1799.	7 35 4	15 11 55	☾	11 10	
15	3	☾ ☿ ♂ Mild for a	7 36 4	15 11 55	☾	morn.	
16	4	☾ ☿ ♂ couple of days.	7 37 4	15 11 56	☾	0 19	
17	5	☿ in Aphelion.	7 38 4	16 11 56	☾	1 27	
18	6	<i>Changeable, with</i>	7 39 4	16 11 57	☾	2 34	
19	7	<i>flakes of snow.</i>	7 40 4	16 11 57	☾	3 43	
20	D 4th	Sunday in Advent.	7 40 4	16 11 58	☾	4 49	
21	2	☾ ☿ ♂ ☿ Great Elong.	7 41 4	17 11 58	☾	5 53	
22	3	☾ runs low South.	7 41 4	17 11 59	☾	6 54	
23	4	☾ ☿ ♂ ☉ Apogee.	7 42 4	17 11 59	☾	☾ sets.	
24	5	<i>Rather milder.</i>	7 42 4	18 12 0	☾	4 54	
25	6	CHRISTMAS DAY.	7 43 4	18 12 0	☾	5 58	
26	7	St. Stephen. Snow	7 43 4	19 12 1	☾	7 5	
27	D 1st	Sun. after Christmas.	7 43 4	19 12 1	☾	8 14	
28	2	Innocent.	7 43 4	20 12 2	☾	9 18	
29	3	Burning of the Caroline.	7 43 4	21 12 2	☾	10 24	
30	4	☾ ☿ ♂ Good [37.	7 44 4	22 12 3	☾	11 30	
31	5	<i>Sleighbg.</i>	7 43 4	23 12 3	☾	morn.	

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MEASURES.

The Publisher of the **CANADIAN FARMERS' ALMANAC**, takes much pleasure in being able to present its patrons with the following Tables, for converting French Lineal and Square Measure into English Lineal and Square Measure, and vice versa. They were compiled by **ALPHONSO WELLS, Esq.** a gentleman well known as a scientific and practical Surveyor and Mathematician. We are assured that their correctness may be fully relied on.

The measures used in the Seigniorial parts of Canada are those of France, while, in the Townships, the Standard measures of England are adopted. The relation these measures, respectively, bear to each other, is generally but little understood, and indiscriminate reference to them in legal instruments, and even in Acts of the Provincial Legislature, has often caused much inconvenience and many cases of litigation in the country; to remedy (as much as possible) those evils, the following Tables have been constructed.

In assuming the relation the *Pied de Paris* or Paris Foot bears to the English Foot, that given in the "*Philosophical Transactions*," vol. 58, page 326, has been taken as the best authority. By this it appears that 1000 French, are equal to 1065.75 English, feet. In this Province, for some years, the difference was accounted still greater than the above analogy gives it, 1068 English feet being considered as equal to 1000 feet of Paris. This last proportion, however, was found to be decidedly incorrect, and the care with which that was ascertained, as given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, can leave no doubt of its superior exactness..

* The well known property of different metals to expand or contract in increased or diminished temperatures, as compared with those at which the measures of the standard feet of London and Paris are respectively taken, has caused some to apply a further connection to the above relation between their values, by which 1065.79 nearly, of English feet, would be equal to 1000 feet of Paris. The extreme smallness of this connection, amounting to less than a unit in 26000, seemed to render it unnecessary to depart from the general authorities in the compilation of the Tables.

The denominations of French measures of distance, introduced in the Tables, are Leagues, Arpens, Perches, Feet, and Inches; in Superficial or Square Measure, the only French measures are Arpens and Perches, as applied to Land Measure, with decimal parts of the lesser denomination used in the Equivalents, in all cases where they may occur, in the measures of either species.

The *Toise*, although much used by practical Geometricians in France, is seldom referred to in Canada except in Solid or Cubic Measure, and is therefore not included among those used in the Tables. It consists of 6 French Feet or *one-third* of a Perch, and its value may thence be easily obtained from the Tables, by taking its equivalent in any other given denomination.

The following Table may be useful to those, not familiar with French Measures.

Inches	Feet	Perches	Arpens	League.
12 =	1			
216 =	18 =	1		
2160 =	180 =	10 =	1	
181440 =	3240 =	840 =	84 =	1

The following examples properly belong at the close of Tables I. and IV., but are there omitted for want of room.

EXAMPLE 2d, TO TABLE I.

In 13 ft. 11 in. French measure, how many chains and links?

	C. Links.
13 feet =	0 20.992
11 inches =	1.480
Ans.	0 22.472

EXAMPLE TO TABLE IV.

In 155 miles, 12 chains, 88 ⁶⁸/₁₀₀ links, English measure, how many French leagues, &c.?

	L. A. P. Feet.
100 miles =	32 64 3 11.76
50 do. =	16 32 1 14.88
5 do. =	1 53 6 3.29
10 chains =	3 4 7.28
2 do. =	6 15.86
80 links =	2 13.54
8 do. =	4.96
0.68 do. =	0.43
Ans.	50 70 6 0 00

Table I.

For converting French Feet and Inches into English Feet and Inches, and into English Statute Chains and Links.

LINEAL MEASURE.

French.					English.					
Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Chains.	Links.	Feet.	Feet.	Inches.	Chains.	Links.
1		1.066	0	.135		20	21	3.78	0	32.295
2		2.132	0	.269		30	31	11.67	0	48.443
3		3.197	0	.404		40	42	7.56	0	64.591
4		4.263	0	.538		50	53	3.45	0	80.739
5		5.329	0	.673		60	63	11.34	0	96.886
6		6.395	0	.807		70	74	7.23	1	13.034
7		7.460	0	.942		80	85	3.12	1	29.182
8		8.526	0	1.077		90	95	11.01	1	45.330
9		9.592	0	1.211		100	106	6.90	1	61.477
10		10.658	0	1.346		200	213	1.80	3	22.955
11		11.723	0	1.480		300	319	8.70	4	84.432
1	1	0.789	0	1.615		400	426	3.60	6	45.909
2	2	1.578	0	3.230		500	532	10.50	8	7.386
3	3	2.367	0	4.844		600	639	5.40	9	68.864
4	4	3.156	0	6.459		700	746	0.30	11	30.341
5	5	3.945	0	8.074		800	852	7.20	12	91.818
6	6	4.734	0	9.689		900	959	2.10	14	53.295
7	7	5.523	0	11.303		1000	1065	9.00	16	14.773
8	8	6.312	0	12.918						
9	9	7.101	0	14.533		EXAMPLE.				
10	10	7.890	0	16.148		In 360 ft. 10 in. French				
11	11	8.679	0	17.762		measure, how many English				
12	12	9.468	0	19.377		feet?				
13	13	10.257	0	20.992						
14	14	11.046	0	22.607		feet, inch.				
15	15	11.835	0	24.222		300 feet	=	319	8.70	
16	17	0.624	0	25.836		60 do.	=	63	11.34	
17	18	1.413	0	27.451		10 inches	=	10.66		
18	19	2.202	0	29.066						
19	20	2.991	0	30.681		Answer 384 6.70				
* * See 29th page for example 2.										

*. * See 29th page for example 2.

Table II.

For converting English Feet and Inches into French Feet and Inches.

LINEAL MEASURE.

<i>English.</i>		<i>French.</i>		<i>English.</i>		<i>French.</i>	
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	
	1	0.94		200	187	7.94	
	2	1.88		300	281	5.90	
	3	2.81		400	375	3.87	
	4	3.75		500	469	1.84	
	5	4.69		600	562	11.81	
	6	5.63		700	656	9.77	
	7	6.57		800	750	7.74	
	8	7.51		900	844	5.71	
	9	8.44		1000	938	3.68	
	10	9.38					
	11	10.32					
1		11.26					
2		1 10.52					
3		2 9.78					
4		3 9.04					
5		4 8.30					
6		5 7.56					
7		6 6.82					
8		7 6.08					
9		8 5.34					
10		9 4.60					
20		18 9.19					
30		28 1.79					
40		37 6.39					
50		46 10.98					
60		56 3.58					
70		65 8.18					
80		75 0.77					
90		84 5.37					
100		93 9.97					

EXAMPLE.

In 384 feet $6\frac{7}{10}$ inches of English measure, how many feet &c. French?

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
300 feet	=	281 5.90
80 do.	=	75 0.77
4 do.	=	3 9.04
6 inches	=	5.63
$\frac{7}{10}$ do.	=	.66

Answer 360 10.00

See the converse of the above example at the end of Table I.

Table III.

For converting French Leagues, Arpens, and Perches into English Miles, Chains and Links.

LINEAL MEASURE.

<i>French.</i>			<i>English.</i>			<i>French.</i>			<i>English.</i>		
League	Arpens	Perches	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	League	Miles.	Chains.	Links.		
		1		29.07		6	18	24	92.18		
		2		58.13		7	21	29	07.54		
		3		87.20		8	24	33	22.90		
		4	1	16.26		9	27	37	38.26		
		5	1	45.33		10	30	41	53.63		
		6	1	74.40		20	61	2	07.25		
		7	2	03.46		30	91	44	60.83		
		8	2	32.53		40	122	6	14.51		
		9	2	61.59		50	152	47	68.14		
	1		2	90.66		60	183	9	21.76		
	2		5	81.32		70	213	50	75.39		
	3		8	71.98		80	244	12	29.02		
	4		11	62.64		90	274	53	82.64		
	5		14	53.30		100	305	15	36.27		
	6		17	43.95							
	7		20	34.61							
	8		23	25.27							
	9		26	15.93							
	10		29	6.59							
	20		58	13.18							
	30	1	7	19.77							
	40	1	36	26.36							
	50	1	65	32.95							
	60	2	14	39.54							
	70	2	43	46.14							
	80	2	72	52.73							
	1	3	4	15.36							
	2	6	8	30.73							
	3	9	12	46.09							
	4	12	16	61.45							
	5	15	20	76.81							

EXAMPLE.

In 50 leagues, 70 arpents and 6 perches, French measure, how many English miles &c. ?

	m/s.	ch.	lks.
50 leagues =	152	47	68.14
70 arpents =	2	43	46.14
6 perches =	1	74.40	

Answer 155 12 88.68

Table IV.

For converting English Miles, Chains, and Links into French Leagues, Arpens, Perches, and Feet.

LINEAL MEASURE.

<i>English.</i>					<i>French.</i>				
Chains.	Links.	Arpens	Perch's	Feet.	Miles.	Chains.	League	Arpens	Perch's
	1			0 62		50		17	2 0.41
	2			1.24		60		20	6 7.69
	3			1.86		70		24	3 14.98
	4			2.48	1			27	5 4.26
	5			3.10	2			55	0 8.52
	6			3.72	3			82	5 12 77
	7			4.34	4		1	26	0 17.03
	8			4.96	5		1	53	6 3.29
	9			5 57	6		1	81	1 7.55
	10			6.19	7		2	24	6 11.80
	20			12.39	8		2	52	1 16 06
	30	1		0.58	9		2	79	7 2 32
	40	1		6.77	10		3	23	2 6.58
	50	1		12 96	20		6	46	4 13 15
	60	2		1.16	30		9	69	7 1.73
	70	2		7.35	40		13	8	9 8.30
	80	2		13.54	50		16	32	1 14.88
	90	3		1.74	60		19	55	4 3 45
1		3		7.93	70		22	78	6 10.03
2		6		15.86	80		26	17	8 16.61
3	1	0		5.78	90		29	41	1 5.18
4	1	3		13.71	100		32	64	3 11.76
5	1	7		3.64	200		65	44	7 5.51
6	2	0		11.57	300		98	25	0 17.27
7	2	4		1.50	400		131	5	4 11.03
8	2	7		9.43	500		163	69	8 4.78
9	3	0		17.35	600		196	50	1 16.54
10	3	4		7.28	700		229	30	5 10.30
20	6	8		14.56	800		262	10	9 4 05
30	10	3		3.85	900		294	75	2 15.81
40	13	7		11.13	1000		327	55	6 9.57

See example on page 29.

Table V.

For converting French Arpens and Perches into English Acres, Roods, and Perches.

SUPERFICIAL, OR SQUARE MEASURE.

French.			English.		
Arpens.	Perches		Arpens.	Acres.	Roods.
1		1.35	40	33	3 6.89
2		2.70	50	42	0 38.62
3		4.06	60	50	2 30.34
4		5.41	70	59	0 22.06
5		6.76	80	67	2 13.79
6		8.11	90	76	0 5.51
7		9.46	100	84	1 37.23
8		10.81	200	168	3 34.46
9		12.17	300	253	1 31.70
10		13.52	400	337	3 28.93
20		27.03	500	422	1 26.16
30	1	0.55	600	506	3 23.39
40	1	14.07	700	591	1 20.62
50	1	27.59	800	675	3 17.86
60	2	1.10	900	760	1 15.09
70	2	14.62	1000	844	3 12.32
80	2	28.14			
90	3	1.65			
1		3 15.17			
2	1	2 30.34			
3	2	2 5.52			
4	3	1 20.69			
5	4	0 35.86			
6	5	0 11.03			
7	5	3 26.21			
8	6	3 1.38			
9	7	2 16.55			
10	8	1 31.72			
20	16	3 23.44			
30	25	1 15.17			

EXAMPLE.

In 320 arpens 10 perches,
French measure, how many
acres, &c. ?

	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
300 arpens =	253	1	31.70
20 do =	16	3	23.44
10 perches =			13.52

Answer 270 1 28.66

Table VI.

For converting English Acres, Roods and Perches into French Arpens and Perches.

SUPERFICIAL, OR SQUARE MEASURE.

<i>English.</i>			<i>French.</i>		
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Roods.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	<i>Arpens.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	
		1		0.74	
		2		1.48	
		3		2.22	
		4		2.96	
		5		3.70	
		6		4.44	
		7		5.18	
		8		5.92	
		9		6.66	
		10		7.40	
		20		14.80	
		30		22.19	
	1			29.59	
	2			59.18	
	3			88.78	
1			1	18.37	
2			2	36.73	
3			3	55.10	
4			4	73.47	
5			5	91.84	
6			7	10.20	
7			8	28.57	
8			9	46.94	
9			10	65.31	
10			11	83.67	
20			23	67.35	
30			35	51.02	
40			47	34.70	
50			59	18.37	
60			71	2.05	

<i>English.</i>			<i>French.</i>		
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Roods.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	<i>Arpens.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	
		70		82	85.72
		80		94	69.39
		90		106	53.07
		100		118	36.74
		200		236	73.48
		300		355	10.23
		400		473	46.97
		500		591	83.71
		600		710	20.45
		700		828	57.19
		800		946	93.94
		900		1065	30.68
		1000		1183	67.42

EXAMPLE.

In 270 acres 1 rood and 28 $\frac{88}{100}$ perches English measure, how many arpens, &c.?

Arp. Perches.

200 acres = 236 73.48

70 do. = 82 85.72

1 rood = 29.59

20 perches = 14.80

8 do. = 5.92

$\frac{88}{100}$ do. = .49

Answer 320 10.00

See the converse of this example at the end of Table V.

Courts of Justice.

QUEBEC.

Court of Appeals. January 10-20; April 20-30; July 20-30; November 10-20.

Criminal Court. March 21-31; September 21-30.

Superior Court. February 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-20; October 1-20.

Inferior Court. January 21-31; March 11-19; May 21-31; June 24-30; (July for Circuit Courts) August 21-31; November 21-30.

Sessions of the Peace. Jan. 10-19; April 21-34; July 10-19; October 21-30.

MONTREAL.

Criminal Court. February 24 to March 10; August; 25 to September 10.

Superior Court. Feb. 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-20; October 1-20.

Inferior Court. Jan. 21-31; March 11-19; May 21-31; June 24-30; [July for Circuit Courts] September 11-19; November 21-30.

Sessions of the Peace. January 10-19; April 21-30; July 10-19; October 21-30.

THREE RIVERS.

Criminal and Civil Courts. January 10-30; March 13-31; September 13-30.

Inferior Court. Feb. 1-10; April 1-10; June 1-10; [July for Circuit Courts,] August 1-10; October 1-10 December 1-10.

Sessions of the Peace. Jan. 10-19; April 21-30; July 10-19; October 21-30.

ST. FRANCIS—AT SHERBROOKE.

Superior Court. From the 26th of February to the 8th of March, and from the 25th of August to the 4th of September.

Inferior Court. January 20-30; March 20-30; June 20-30; September 20-30; November 20-30.

Sessions of the Peace. February 1-7; October 1-7.

Circuit of the Provincial Court. At Stanstead January 4-8, and July 4-8. Eaton January 12-16 and July 12-16.

Richmond, in Shipton, February 10-14, and July 20-24, each day inclusive.

~~03~~ The Superior Court of King's Bench for Civil matters takes cognizance of actions above £11:2:2 1-2d. currency, and actions under that sum are cognizable by the Inferior Court.

Inferior Court takes cognizance of actions personal under £20 sterling.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Stock. See that your cows are of the best breed.— Give them roots as well as hay, and they will give you more than an equivalent in milk for their extra keep. Provide pure water for your milch cows, and not oblige them to go a mile, more or less, after it, manuring the highway, and running the gauntlet of dogs, teams, the horse and his rider. See also that the master-beasts do not tyrannize over their weaker brethren, and if any are inclined to domineer, take them into close custody, and deprive them of the liberty of the yard, till they will give indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn-tops, bottoms, &c., with one of Arms' straw-cutters, to be found at the Foundry, Sherbrooke. If you give your cows good hay, roots, and comfortable lodging, you may make as good butter in winter as in summer, and become rich by sending to market the product of your dairy.

FEBRUARY.

Your ewes and early lambs will now require that care and attention which is indispensable to make sheep husbandry profitable. The way to doctor lambs to advantage is to give good food, and a plenty of it, to their mothers.— Half a gill of Indian corn a day to each ewe before yeanning, and about two quarts per day of potatoes, turnips, or other roots, when they have lambs to nurse, will make your sheep and lambs healthy, as well as their owner wealthy. But if you half starve your sheep, you will quite kill your lambs. You will continue to cut, split, and pile wood in your wood-house, till you have enough to last at least two

years. It is very bad economy to be obliged to leave your work in haying or harvesting to draw every now and then a little green wood to cook with, which is about as fit for that purpose as a brickbat for a pincushion, or a lump of ice for a warming-pan.

MARCH.

This is the season for making maple sugar. See that your buckets and holders are well scalded and made tight. The great secret of making good sugar is to keep every thing sweet and clean, not letting the sap become stale, and being careful not to burn the syrup. Before the spring work presses hard upon you, it will be well to employ your boys under your superintendence to train your steers or calves and colts to the yoke, saddle, or harness. Attend to fences, and to drains. By often changing the direction of your water-courses, you may render your mowing even, and prevent one part from becoming too rank and lodging before the other part is fit to cut.

APRIL.

Ploughing. Light sandy soils had better be ploughed in the spring, and not late in autumn, lest they become too porous and are washed away by the rains and floods of fall and winter. Sow barley as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. Sow oats. Field peas as well as garden peas make an excellent crop. Beans are also highly worth the judicious cultivator's particular attention. Plant some potatoes of an early sort on early ground, to be used in July and August. It is now about the time to sow flax. Every tool, utensil, &c. which will be wanted for the labours of the season, should now (if not done before) be critically inspected, and such new ones of the best quality added as will probably be needed. Late sown wheat, is most likely to escape the wheat-fly.

MAY.

Attend to your pastures. Do not turn cattle into pasture ground too early in the spring, but let the grass have a chance to start a little before it is bitten close to the soil. If your pastures are large, it will be good policy to divide them, turning the cattle into each, alternately. Cleanse your cellars, as well as the rest of your premises, from all

putrescent and other offensive and unwholesome substances. Plant Indian corn about the 20th. Not only Indian corn, but peas, oats, buckwheat, and probably most other seeds, are benefitted by wetting them in water just before sowing, and rolling them in plaster. Plant potatoes for your principal crop. Declare war against insects. The artillery for the engagement may be elder juice, or decoction of elder, especially of the dwarf kind, decoction of tobacco, quicklime, lime-water, soot, unleached ashes, strong lye, tar or turpentine water, soap-suds, &c. Dissolve about two pounds of potash in seven quarts of water, and apply the solution to your fruit trees with a painter's brush taking care not to touch the leaves or buds. A lot of land well stocked with clover is wanted by every good cultivator for pasturing swine.

JUNE.

Summer made manure demands attention. Most farmers yard their cows at night through the summer; their manure should be collected into a heap, in some convenient part of the barn-yard, to prevent its being wasted by the sun and rains. A few minutes' attention in the morning, when the cows are turned out to pasture, would collect a heap of several loads in a season, ready for your grass grounds in autumn. Dress your Indian corn and potatoes, thoroughly extirpating weeds, and please to place a handful of ashes or plaster, or a mixture of both, on your hills of corn and potatoes. These substances are commonly applied before the first or second hoeing. But ashes or quicklime (which is also an excellent application for corn) will have a better effect in preventing worms if laid on before the corn is up.

JULY.

Plaster or live ashes sown upon your pasture grounds, will not only repay a handsome profit by increasing the value of your feed by bringing in the finer grasses, such as white clover, &c., but will greatly improve your lands for a potato fallow, and a succeeding wheat crop, whenever you may wish to take advantage of a routine of crops. Make as much of your hay as possible in the early part of the season. Curing hay, clover especially, in the cock, is much better than drying it in the sun. It not only increases the

quality, but saves much of the quantity, of the hay. If the weather is so unfavorable that hay cannot be thoroughly cured, the application of from four to eight quarts of salt to the ton is recommended. In this way it can be saved in a much greener state, and the benefit derived from the salt is many times its value.

AUGUST.

Harvesting. The time in which your grain crop should be cut, is when the straw begins to shrink, and becomes white about half an inch below the ear; but if a blight or rust has struck wheat or rye, it is best to cut it immediately, even if the grain be in the milky state. Barley, however, should stand till perfectly ripe. Please to attend in season to preserving your sheep from the *æstrus ovis*, or fly which causes worms in their heads. In order to accomplish this, it has been recommended to mix a little fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will keep their noses sufficiently smirched with tar to prevent the insect from attacking them. Destroy thistles, which some say may be done by letting them grow till in full bloom, and then cutting them with a scythe about an inch above the surface of the ground. The stem being hollow, the rains and dews descend into the heart of the plant, and it soon dies.

SEPTEMBER.

A correctly calculating cultivator will make even his hogs labor for a livelihood. This may be done by throwing into their pens potato-tops, weeds, brakes, turf, loam, &c., which these capital workmen will manufacture into manure of the first quality. Attend to the barn-yard, and see that it has a proper shape for a manure manufactory, as well as other accommodations, adapted to its various uses. You may as well have a hole in your pocket, for the express purpose of losing your money, as a drain to lead away the wash of your farm-yard. True, it may spread over your grass ground, and be a source of some fertility to your premises, but the chance is that most of it will be lost in a high way, or neighboring stream. Cut up your corn as soon as the kernel becomes seared. It will ripen in the shock; and the stocks, &c., will make excellent fodder.

OCTOBER.

Ploughing. Stiff, hard, cloggy land intended to be tilled should be ploughed in autumn. Fall ploughing saves time and labor in the spring, when cattle are weak, and the hurry of the work peculiar to that season press on the cultivator. A light sandy soil, however, should not be disturbed by fall ploughing, but lie to settle and consolidate through the winter. Be careful and cook your food for hogs, and if you let it ferment a little it will be the better for it. It is much easier to fatten hogs early in the fall, than in cold weather.

NOVEMBER.

Attend with diligence and punctuality to the wants of the four-footed tenants of your barn, hog-sty, &c. Do not undertake to winter more stock than you have abundant means of providing for. When young animals are pinched for food at an early period of their growth, they never thrive so well afterwards, nor make so good stock. See that you have good stalls, stables, cow-houses; a proper implement for cutting hay and straw; an apparatus for cooking food for cattle and swine. You may also carry out and spread compost, soot, ashes, &c., on such of your mowing grounds as stand in great need of manure. Though some say that the best time for top-dressing grass land is immediately after haying, any time will do when the ground is free from snow, and the grass not so high as to be injured by cattle's treading on it.

DECEMBER.

We advise every farmer, and his help, &c. so to treat domestic animals that they may be tame and familiar. It is said of Bakewell, a famous English breeder of cattle, that by proper management he caused his stock to be very gentle. His bulls would stand still to be handled, and were driven from field to field with a small switch. His cattle were always fat, which he said was owing to the breed as well as keep. When the weather is too severe to labor abroad, much may be accomplished by the fireside in settling accounts, reading useful books, and laying the foundation for the usefulness and respectability of those who compose the farmer's family.

MEMORANDA,

FOR THOSE WHO WOULD IMPROVE IN HUSBANDRY.

Draining, manuring, alternating crops, and root culture, are the best and cheapest means of increasing the profits of a tillage farm—they form the basis of good husbandry.

1. *Draining*—The first requisite is to divest a soil of surplus moisture. Lands that are wet upon the soil or sub-soil, will not bring good grain or grass. If the evil is owing to surface water, it stagnates in summer, and becomes prejudicial to crops growing upon it, and to animals. If it proceeds from springs, it keeps the temperature of the soil too low for healthy vegetation. In either case it prevents the land being worked early, or during wet seasons, and retards the decomposition of the vegetable matters, which should serve as the food of plants. When properly drained, wet or marshy lands are among the most productive soils, as they generally abound in vegetable matter, accumulated and preserved by water. Without draining, they are comparatively unproductive, and are often nuisances.

2. *Manures* are the true food of plants, be the speculations of theorists what they may. Every farmer may demonstrate this truth in his practice. We can no more obtain good crops from a poor soil, than we can obtain good beef from a lean pasture. Vegetable matters constitute alike the raw material for beef and for corn. The elementary matters of both are materially the same. Every vegetable and every animal substance, or whatever has been such, however nauseous and offensive, contains food for our farm crops; and the fertility of our soil, and the profits of our husbandry, will depend in a great measure upon the economy with which we husband this vegetable food, and the judgment with which we apply it to our crops. Without good crops we cannot rear good animals; and without animals we cannot have dung to enrich our grounds. Every crop we take from a field serves more or less to exhaust the soil of fertility; and unless we return to it some equivalent in the form of manure, it will in time become a barren waste. Again, as animal and vegetable matters begin

to ferment, and to dissipate their fertilizing properties, as soon as they are brought in contact with heat, moisture and air, they should be buried in the soil in the spring at earliest, in an incipient state of fermentation. And as the hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes, beans, ruta бага, &c. thrive best upon the volatile parts of manure, the long manure should be fed to them. The farmer who has a good soil, should take care to keep it good; and he who has a poor soil should strive constantly to make it better, as every advance he makes in improving it, increases his productive capital. This preservation, or increase of fertility, cannot be well effected, without a due regard to

3. *Alternating Crops.* Few soils will bear a repetition of the same crop for successive years, even with the aid of dung, without diminution of product, whether in tillage or grass. One reason of this is, that each kind of crop takes from the soil a specific food, which other kinds do not take in like quantity. Hence, during an intermission of four or five years there is ordinarily restored to the soil the specific food of that kind which it is capable of growing. Cultivated crops are sometimes grouped, in alternate husbandry, in three classes, viz. dry crops, embracing all the small grains, and which are most exhausting; 2d, grass crops, embracing timothy, orchard grass and other perennial varieties, which exhaust less, but which run out, or sensibly diminish in product, in a few years; and 3d, green crops, comprising clover, turnips, &c. which pulverize and ameliorate the soil, and exhaust least of all. Where convenient, a crop of one of each of these classes should follow in succession, the grass continuing to occupy the ground while it continues to yield a good crop of hay. If retained too long in grass, the soil becomes too compact, and impervious to the genial influences of heat and air. It is particularly recommended, that two dry crops should not succeed each other, except wheat or rye may follow oats, when the latter is made a fallow crop upon an old grass ley. Although the deterioration under a bad system of cropping may be slow, and almost imperceptible, yet both science and experience teach us that it is inevitable, and fatal to the ultimate hopes of the husbandman.—

Many of the old states afford lamentable evidence of this truth.

4. *Root Culture* is one of the best gifts which modern improvement has bestowed upon husbandry. It gives the most animal food with the least labor; it is, under good management, the most certain in its returns; it gives the most manure; it best ameliorates the soil, and fits it for dry crops; and it affords an important link in the chain of alternation. It is considered the basis of good husbandry in Great Britain, Flanders, Germany and France, and has transformed the county of Norfolk from a waste to the most profitable district in England. Highly as the beet culture is prized in France, as affording a material for the profitable fabrication of sugar, it is no less valued as an alternating root crop, and as affording a material for making good beef and good mutton. The roots that may enter extensively into our husbandry, are the potatoe (and the varieties of these that are best for the table, afford the most nutriment to cattle) ruta бага, mangold wurtzel, carrot, parsnip and sugar beet.

As subsidiary to the preceding cardinal points in good farming, we give the following, which, although they may appear to many to be hackneyed truisms, are nevertheless so important as to be worth often repeating.

5. *Keep none but good farm stock*, whether as regards breeds or individuals. Sell the worst of your flocks. Like produces like; and the gain in breeding from the best you have, greatly counterbalances the extra price that the prime individual will bring in the market. A cow that gives 18 quarts of milk per day in June, costs no more in her keep than one that gives but 6 quarts; yet the product of the first is three-fold, and the profits four-fold, those of the latter. The fleece of the Saxon or Merino sheep is twice as valuable as that of the common one, though the cost of keeping them is the same. And the same corn that will make 100 lbs. of pork upon a long-legged, long-snouted, razor-backed hog, will put 150 or 200 lbs. upon the frame of a Berkshire or other improved breed.

6. *Keep your farm stock well*. A certain quantity of food must be given to keep them alive, all beyond this goes

to increase growth, or is converted into meat, or milk, or wool; and if a little extra food is in this way profitable, much must be proportionably more so, for the more food you thus convert, the greater your return in labor, flesh and milk.

7. Cultivate no more land than you can improve, with a reasonable certainty of handsome net profit, embracing in the items of expenditure the interest on its value, fences, taxes, manure and labor. The good farmer, who raises 80 bushels of corn on one acre of land, clears the price of 50 bushels, which at 50 cents the bushel, is \$25. The poor farmer, who cultivates *four* acres of corn, and gets 30 bushels on an acre, barely gets compensated for his labor and expense. We estimate the expense of raising and harvesting an acre of corn at \$15, or the price of 30 bushels of the grain.

8. Buy good implements and tools, though they cost more than poor ones, and always keep them in repair for use. A good plough is drawn with half the team that a bad one is, and does the work twice as well, provided the ploughman knows how to use it. One good ploughing is better than two bad ones. Hence the farmer is soon compensated for the additional cost of the good article. The same remark holds good in regard to other implements and tools of the farm. In row culture, the cultivator will pay for itself in a season, in the economy of labor; the straw cutter will do the like in economizing fodder, and the drill barrow is a subject of equal economy in root culture.

9. We hardly need admonish the reader to use none but clean good seed; for every man knows that he will reap only what he sows—the cheat controversy to the contrary notwithstanding.

10. And lastly, we should disregard our duty, did we not press upon the consideration of every farmer the importance of agricultural publications, as the cheapest and most certain means of improving in the practice and profits of his business. These bring to his notice constantly the improvements and discoveries that are going on in the business of agriculture, and they detail the practice of the best farmers of our country. He that does not keep pace with

the improvements of the day, in husbandry, as in other arts, cannot find pleasure or profit in his employment.—Those who stand still and content themselves with the practice of their fathers, will soon find that the business, active world, have all gone ahead of them. But we urge this matter particularly as an efficient means of instructing and qualifying the young for the duties of mature years—of stimulating them to acquire useful knowledge, and that confidence and self-respect which should ever characterize the yeomanry of a free country. The seed must be sown, and the mind be nurtured in the youth, if we would expect a harvest of respectability and usefulness in the man.

THE POTATOE.

From very nice experiments made in England, Scotland, and the United States, the following conclusions are drawn respecting this valuable root.

1. That in this latitude the potatoe is better, both as to product and flavor, when grown on a moist and cool, than when grown on a warm and dry soil—better on a moderately loose and friable, than on a hard compact soil.
2. That they do better on a grass ley than on a stubble—and better with long or unfermented manure, than with short muck.
3. That medium sized whole tubers give a better crop than sets or very large tubers.
4. That drills or rows should be adapted to the growth of the tops, and the condition of the soil—the small growing tops nearer, and those having larger tops farther apart—so that the sun may not be excluded from the intervals; and where the soil is stiff, or the sod tough, hills are considered preferable to drills.
5. That if the ground is well prepared, and the seed well covered, they are benefitted by heavy earthing; and that ploughing among them, or earthing them, after they come in bloom, is prejudicial.
6. That the kinds best for the table, are also best for farm stock, containing a larger portion of nutriment than inferior kinds.

THE HOUSEWIFE.—PRESERVING BUTTER.

Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good, in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down, one in June, and the other in August, 1834, more than twenty months ago; and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain most of its original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, and method of preservation, judged of by the butter tasters of that notable city.

In the manufacturing process, *no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter*—because it is believed that water, and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange County Dairy Women say, “give us good hard water and we will make good butter” for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will never wash it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is *all* mixed, and *all* dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till *all* the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter, and the better to exclude it from the air, which is the purpose, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, the surface of which is covered with a strong brine, rendered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In twenty months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees, are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.

TABLE,
*Showing the value in Dollars, Cents, and hundredths of a Cent,
of Money in different parts of Europe.*

FRANCE.		RUSSIA.	
Denier	\$0,00 08	Altin	\$0,03 00
Sol, or 12 deniers	0 00 92	Grievengr	0,10 00
Livre Turnois, 20 sols	0,18 52	Polpotin	0,25 00
Ecu, or Crown, 6 livres	1,10 00	Poltin	0,50 00
Pistole, 10 livres	1,85 17	Ruble	1,00 00
Louis d'or	4,44 44	Zervonita	2,00 00
Franc	0 17 74	SWEDEN.	
Napoleon	3,74 80	Stiver	0,00 72
SPAIN.		Copper marc	0,02 88
Maravedie	0,00 30	Silver marc	0,08 64
Rial	0,10 00	Copper dollar	0,11 52
Pistarine	0,20 00	Caroline	0,25 92
Piaster	0,80 00	Rix dollar	1,03 70
Dollar	1,00 00	Ducat	2,07 40
Ducat	1,10 18	PORTUGAL.	
DENMARK.		Re	0,00 12
Skilling	0,01 94	Viutin	0,02 50
Duggen	0,06 24	Testoon	0,12 50
Marc	0,16 66	Crusade	0,50 00
Rix Marc	0,20 83	Milre	1,25 00
Rix ort	0,25 00	Moldore	6,00 00
Crown	0,66 66	Joanese	8,00 00
Rix dollar	1,00 00	SWITZERLAND.	
Ducat	8,83 34	Fenning	0,00 24
ITALY.		Cuitzer	0,00 92
Soldi	0,00 80	Sol	0,02 77
Chevelot	0,93 18	Gulder	0,55 55
Lire	0,15 92	Rix Dollar	1,00 00
Testoon	0,23 83	PRUSSIA.	
Croisade	0,79 60	Grosh	0,00 86
Pezzo	0,92 60	Couatic	0,04 82
Genouine	1,36 12	Tinse	0,12 96
Pistole	3,20 00	Ort	0,15 51
GREAT BRITAIN.		Florin	0,25 92
Farthing	0,00 48	Rix dollar	0,77 76
Penny	0 01 85	Ducat	2,07 40
Shilling	0 10 00	Frederic d'or	2,85 80
Crown	0 20 00	TURKEY.	
Guinea	0 21 00	Manager	0,00 28
HOLLAND.		Asper	0,01 12
Stiver	0,01 94	Parac	0,03 33
Scalin	0,11 64	Bestic	0,05 55
Gulder or florin	0,38 80	Estic	0,51 11
Rix dollar	0,97 00	Solata	0,22 22
Ducat	2,07 86	Piaster	0,88 88
Gold Ducat	8,00 00	Caragrouch	1,11 10
		Xeriff	2,20 20

124
40
310
215
48

200
84
22

6

